NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Speech of Mr. Seward on the Pacific Mail Steamship Project.

Passage of the Ten Million Bill in

Important Amendments to the Postage Laws

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Law York District Attorneyship.

MC JEMEN'S OF POLITICIANS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE AND VERMONT,

&r., &o.

From Washington.

THE TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS—THE GADSDEN
TREATY DOCUMENTS—MR. O'CONOR'S SUCCESSOR
—PROSPECTS OF MR. WESTBROOK—THE FISHERY

dieve, still an unsettled question Young Mr. West-L's chances, it is suppose i, were growing desperate, rdson, the sterling Nebraska man, saw the and clinched the nail in We-throok's favor.

to colonial fishermen. The treaty will have a hard road to travel to obtain a two thirds vote, as objections

CHURTY-THIRD CONGRESS

hire, praying for a repeal of the Fugi-le said that the petition was not open

THE NEW LINE OF STEAMERS IN THE PACIFIC.

mis and Shanghae was taken up.

Mr. Swand, (witg) of N. Y., addressed the Senate as follows:—Mr. President—The summer solutice is passed—the thermometer indicates 90 degrees—time is becoming precious in the Senate—I shall, therefore, condense the explanation—which the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads has instructed me to make. The old directs the Postmaster-General to contract, for five years, with the lowest bidder, on fair competition, with security for the carriage of monthly mails between San Francisco, in Californis, and Shanghae, in Coina, by the way of the Sandwich Islands and Japan, in steam vessels of at least 2,000 tons burden, constructed in the best manner with regard to speed and safety, at a cost of not more than \$600,000 per annum, and directs, also, that any dedicinesy of the accruing postages to defeat the expense of the transaction, shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States. Will the Senate please to consider that we have in operation a very perfect postal system, which we have in operation a very perfect postal system, which remains the connected by steam mail vessels with similar European postal systems beyond the Attantic; and that, by this national agency, letters, newspapers, and commercial, scientific, and political communications of all sorts, are regularly exchanged among the people of the United States and those of Western Europe. Will the Senate please to consider that since our postal system thus described was established, we have forever caused to se merely an Atlantic people, and that not the contrary have added to the United States and those of the States, one hundred millions of letters pass through our own post offices annually. Now will the Senate once more consider that since our postal system thus described was established, we have forever caused to be merely an Atlantic people, and that now being engage in dilling up the territory thus rounded off, we have become a continental American power, hot ling the same relations to the countries on each of those existing postal system westward on the Pacific Ocean, so as to exchange intelligence with the nations dwelling on its islands and coasts, as we already exchange intelligence with the nations that dwell on the islands and coasts of the Atlantic Ocean. The very statement of the case in this form seems to me a complete demonstration. Novertheless, I will briefly illustrate—First, please to look at the subject in its relations to the people of California and Oregon. Those people morally and by virtue of the constitution have rights, in all respects, equal with those which are enjoyed by their fellow entires resisting on the Pacific coart. If the latter justly enjoy the aid of regular and speedy public mails in their intercourse with the countries accessible over the sea which washes their shores, then, unless for some reason that must be assigned, the former have the same right to the aid of regular and speedy public mails in their intercourse with the countries poceasible to them over the sea which washes their shored, from obligations of loyalty, and would seek to regain equality by separation and independence. I am sure that injustice will not be reactived so long as togive excuss for cisioyalty. But this confidence, on the other hand, does not of itself justify por ponement. The measure proposed is not premature, if the extent of the material Pacific coart bears any fair proportion to the length of the material for foreign trade and commerce, and if there are on the Asiatic coast—lif there is California and Oregon sufficient population with adequaste resources and capital for foreign trade and commerce, and if there are on the Asiatic coast mirks open and inviting such intercourse. All these conditions exist. Our Pacific coast bears any fair proportion to the length of the material resources and capital of the Fues and of Puget's Sound—lulant waters on the waters and propose whose mines have in six years given stability and to go to the foreign trade and commerce, and thus intercourse, they have been for four h

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

for the purposes of protection. Show me a place in the United States where the mails arrive and depart regularly and frequently, and I will give you a place where a soldier on outy is never seen. Show me, on the other hand, a sceluded region, where the postmaster seldom or never penetrates, and I will show you the United States barracks and garrison. It is just so at eas. You had no mail intercourse with Japan; therefore you sent a squadron there to prevent the sailors from being driven on shore in distress—from being exhibited in agges throughout the empire. You have no postal connections with Africa, and therefore you maintain a squadron there to protect your own seamen and prevent the slave trade. I conclude with a practical illustration. Here is a letter and here a newspaper, the one written and the other printed at Hong Kong, in China. They brought us the first intelligence of Commodore Perry's great treaty with Japan. They bear the post mark of Hong Kong, and but for the want of a native mail they would have reached us, not by conveyance across the Pacific and in our own mails across Finama, but by taking a circuitous way through India and the Isthmus of Suez and over the Mediterranean Sea, and then after being stamped in the Post Office at London, they come to us over the Atlantic Ocean. California and Oregon, nearer by two thousand miles to Hong Kong, and very deeply interesting, got the same news nearly a month after it reached us, indebted for it to the mail atcamers between New York and San Franciaco.

When Mr. Seward got through.

to the mail steamers between New York and San Francisco.

When Mr. Seward got through.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., asked the Senate to take up the ten million bill.

Mr. Gwrs, (dem.) of Cal., said that the bill could be disposed of atter a while, the steamer bill could be acted on now. The Senator for Illinois would ask for an executive session in the ten million bill.

The steamer bill was then laid aside.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up

THE TEN MILLION BILL.

Mr. BRICHT, (dem.) of Ia., said, with the exception of the ten million bill he would resist taking up any bill until the velo and the Homestead bill had been disposed of.

Mr. SUMMER, (free soil) of Mass., by consent was allowed to present a memorial from the men of Pepperell, Massachusetts, the home of Precent, who commanded at Bunker Hill, praying for a recess of the odious inhuman fugitive slave act. He said it was sent to him by a gentleman who declared himself to be a bunker democrat of the odden time. He moved it to be referred.

Mr. Adams, (dem.) of Miss.—I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Eumare—I sak the yeas and nays on that motion.

(several Senators exclaimed "Let it go"— withdraw he motion.")

Mr. Actass withdraw his motion and the petition was referred

Mr. Actass withdraw his motion and the petition was referred

Mr. Shinkins, (dem.) of ill., demanded an exclusive session on the motion to take up the ien million bill.

Mr. Clayrox, (whig) of Pel., offered the following resolution which was adopted:—

Resolved That the President be requested, if compatible with the public interest to communicate to the Senate all the Corresponders between the department of State and the British undeterrection near this government in the wears 1849 and 1850, relative to the reciprocal interchange the podection of the United States and British North American possessions, the fisheries and the fire navigation of the 2t. Lawrence and the Willand and Ridout canals.

Was again taken up, and by consent was read three

Was again taken up, and by consent was reed three times on its passage.

Mr. Seward asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and taken.

The bill was passed by the following vote:—
Yeas—Messrs Adams Allen Atchison Badeer, Bayard, Fright Bredhead, Brown, Case Clay Clayton, Dodge of lows, Donglas Evans, Fisk. Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa Jones of Tenn, Mallory, Mason North Fettit, Rusk, Schastian, S ideil Tucey, Weller, Williams—M.

NAVA—messrs. Chase, Fessendon, Gillett, Seward, Samnev v ade—6.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the

SHANGHAE MAIL STEAMSHIP FILL.

Agreed to,

Mr. Adams opposed the bill, and all allowances for ocean mail service.

Agreed to.

Mr. Adams opposed the bill, and all allowances for ocean mail service.

Mr. Rusk, (dem.) of Texas, said the bill appropriated postages to be received and balance to be taken out of the Ireasury. It in no way cripped the resources of the Fost Office Department. It was necessary to keep up the communication with Japan.

Mesers Mallory, Brown, Mason, Evans, Bayard and Clay opposed the bill.

Mcests. Hamija, Rusk, Gwin, Jones of Tenn., and Johnson supported it.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the bill by providing for the daily mail steamer between Cincinnati, Lonieville, St. Louis and New Orleans. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by the following vote—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brodhead, Cass, Dodgs of Wis., Douglas, Frasenden, Gwin, Hamila, Houston, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Rockwell Rusk, Seerard, Siddell, Stuari, Wade, Weller—20.

Navs—Messrs. Adams, Atchison Bayard, Bright, Brown, Chase Clay, Lodgs of Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick Gager, Gilbett, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Pettit, Shields, Samace, Willism—19.

"Mr. Bayard objected to a third reading to-day, and the bill was laid over.

carbeaty to work. He did not believe memoers were serving the country most, when they legislated most.

Mr. Denny, (dem.) of Ohio, was opposed to the agitation of the subject at this time, and moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business, in order that they might inquire into the street of the business, and report for the intelligent action of the House.

Mr. Onn said it was only the pressing business they could hope to act on. Members have now been from home seven months, the hot weather is on them, they are threatened with appreaching disease, and they may soon find themselves without a quorum. They could come here next December, and go right to work.

Mr. Richardson, (dem.) of ill., replied, if the House should adjourn as early as the gentleman decided, momenters on coming back, would make speeches instead of attending to business as heretofore. He was in favor of the 14th August, by which time nearly all the business might be disposed of.

Mr. Ewing, (whig) of Ky., said if the House waited to get through with all the business, they never would adjourn. He preferred a size die adjournment to a recess, which was a novel experiment. He wanted to leave the city to get semething to eat, and to sleep at night. (Laughter.) He was tirred of going to the dining room with a week stomach and smelling the odor, and was sick of getting up an appetite by tonics and artificials.

The House refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Revisals and Unfinished Business—47 against 115.

Mr. Ora's amendment was disagreed to—80 against 89.

mittee on Kevisals and Unfinished Business—47 against
1155.

Mr. Onn's amendment was disagreed to—80 against 89.
Mr. Jones, (dem.) of L., moved to lay the resolution
on the table Lost—48 against 113.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment by 71 against 105.

The House thus still adhered to Hs origin I design to
adjourn on the 14th of august.

THE BERAITH OF EMIGRANTS.

The SPRASEN laid before the House a message from the
President enclosing notes from the British Minister on
the subject of the health of enigrants during their voyage from Europe to this country. Mr. Crampton says
he is instructed by her Majesty's government to enquire
of the United States government whether any steps can
be taken to procure more accurate information respecting the causes to which diseases and death among passengers on emigrant ships are to be attributed. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adjourned.

Movements of the Politicians.

Movements of the Foliticians.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE—NO RIPOTION OF SENATOR—CURIOUS RESULTS.

CONCORD, June 29, 1854.

The House at 12 o'clock to-day proceeded to ballot for a United State Senator for the short term.

Whole number of votes.

Necessary for a choice.

156

Weils, democrat, had.

Eastman, whig.

79

Tappán, iret soil.

Morrison, dem.

50

Clark.

60

Clark.

60

SECOND BALLOT. | No choice. | SECOND BALLOT. | 312 | Whole number of votes | ... | 313 | Necessary for a choice | ... | 157 | Wells | ... | ... | 150 | Fastman | ... | 74 | ... | 75 | ... | 75 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | ... | 7

GOVERNOR—RESOLUTIONS, RTC.
PORTLAND, June 29, 1854.
The Whig State Convention met here to day, and 579 delegates were present.

Hon. Horace Porter, of Kennebunk, was chosen President, with Vice Presidents from each county in the State.

Hon. Issae Reed, of Waldoboro', was nominated for Construct

Governor.

Very declaive anti Nebraska resolutions were passed; also resolutions in favor of the Maine law, and urging a modification of the Fugitive Slave law.

FOLITICS IN VERMONT—THE WHIGS AND FREE SOIL-ERS ACTING IN CONCERT.

ESEX, (Chittenden Co.,) June 29, 1854.

The whig and free soil County Convention assembled here to day, and acted in harmonious concert throughout, the tickets nominated being composed of whigs and free soilers in equal proportion.

Resolutions taking strong grounds in favor of the repeal of the Fug.tive Slave law and the Nebraska bill were passed unanimously.

From Bangor.

MAINE GENERAL CONFRIENCE—FATAL ACCIDENT.

BANGOR, June 29, 1854.

The Maine General Conference, which has been in session here three days, has been largely attended, and adjourns to night.

This morning, Edward Loftis, aged 19, a deck hand on the steamer Beston, fell overboard and was drowned.

Arether Fatal Rattronal Accident.

STANFORD, Ct., June 29, 1854.

A lad about twelve years of age, nome unknown, at tending achool at Mameronock, an whose parents reside in New York, was killer by a traffe this afternoon, at a little below Mamaronock. He was trying to see how near the engine be could cross whilst the train was in motion, when he was struck by it, thrown a distance of several rods, and instantly killed. The engineer had no time to stop the engine.

The Wea-her and Public Health.

THE CHOLERA AT WASHINGTON.

Weemaron, Jung 29, 1853

Some cases of cholera have occurred here, and one or we deaths reported. The authorities are taking active neasures to present the spread of the avorge.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEARS.

NEW ORLEARS, June 28, 1854.

This city continues unusually healthy. Note case of tellow fever has been reported, and only a tew scattering cholera deaths.

The sales of cotton to day reached 1,000 bales, at prices ranging from 7 % a 9 % c. Prices generally show an advance, and the intermediate qualities are quoted at % c. better.

This lady, the sister of Louis Kessuth, died at her

their oppressors.

The children of the deceased are left to the care of her sister, Madame Rutthai, who has a busband living in Austria, but who is forbidden extending to his wife any support. Relying whelly upon her own exertions, this lady has been compelled to support her own family, consisting of herself and three young children, and now to her care is left the children of her deceased sister. Will not the hand of liberality be extended to these orphans by American citizens? They are thrown upon the world by no fault of theirs, but because their illustrious uncle, in emulation of our own sires, raised his arm against the oppressors of his country. The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon, at 50 check, from her late residence, No. 130 Ninth street.

will take place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Ninth street.

Jersey City Intelligence.

New Counterfeils on the Bank of Barn, N. Y.—Arrists for Passing them.—Yesterday a new and remarkably well executed counterfeit was detected in Jersey City, which has resulted in the arrest of two persons, charged with being engaged in passing the spurious money. The counterfeits consist of \$1 bills on the Bank of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., which are altered to \$20°s, and are so well executed as to deceive bank cashiers, breakers, and other good judges of bank bills. Upon hearing that counterfeiters were in the city, Poputy Sheriff Follard went in search of them, and arrested a young man, who, it has been ascertained, is named Weiting. Upon his person he found one of the spurious bills. Captain Farley, of the Jersey City police, by good management discovered that another party was undoubteply engaged in the business of passing the money, and he traced him to the Gerard House, in New York, where he had been staying for a few days, and by the aid of a New York officer he arrested him and took him to Jersey City. His name is Charles Blair. Upon his person were found six of the counterfeit \$20°s. Capt. Farley has in his possession about \$160, which he found upon these persons, with which he will redeem these counterfeits to that amount, for those upon whom they have been passed. These spurious bills have evidently but just made their appearance, as they are not mentioned in the last counterfeit detectors. The word or figure 1 has been extracted by chemical agencies, and twenty is printed instead in a most skilful manner. The bills are dated April 15, 1854. These young men are from the western part of the State of New York—probably from Syracuse, as one of them tolegraphed in a friendly style to a man doing business in that city that he was in trouble, and wished him to raise all the money he could, and come to New York by the first train of cars. The prisoners were taken before Recorder Cutter,

Police Intelligence.

An Alleged Larceny in a Police Court.—On Sunday night last a man was picked up by one of the First ward police in that ward. He being very drunk, was taken to the First ward station house, and on being searched, nearly \$300 was found upon his person, which was taken charge of by the lieutenant in charge at the station house, and the man consigned to the cells. In the morning the money was given to the officer, and the prisoner taken to the Tombs. When the officer arrived at the Tombs with the prisoner in charge, he there not with one of the city constables, and he and the unicor together, instead of taking the money to the property clerk, were seen counting it, and two piles of \$20 gold pieces were seen in their possession, one containing four pieces, the other five pieces. Shortly afterwards they handed to the property clerk a parcel, saying it was the money of the prisoner, and that he was to take care of it, the man not being sufficiently sober. The man, the First ward officer, and the constable, then left the court together, the prisoner having been discharged by the magistrate. In the course of the day the man was met with again in a state of gross intoxication, and taken to the Tombs. There are many surmises afoat as to how he became so, and a hinting about a shan receipt. The next morning the man was taken before the magistrate for being intoxicated, and was fined and discharged. He then went to the property clerk and saked for his money, when the package he received was handed to the man, who, on opening it, and finding only \$80 said he had besides nine \$20 gold pieces. The property clerk, fir. James Neabit, has made an afflactif, in which he distinctly states that the sum in question, \$80, is all the money he received from the officer and the constable. The forcumstances of the case have since been presented before the Recorder, who has, for these two days past, been busy in investigating the circumstances attending this most singular affair. Some very curious operations are pract

MILITARY DISPLAY.

SCENES, ACCIDENTS,

assiverancy of the battle of Monmouth, upon the battle ground, maar Freehold. This fight took place on the 28th the State to cut him off, and came up with Clinton and

obtained for him some celebrity. His successor, the Rev. Mr. Woodbull, here lived for forty years, and turned the house into a seminary for the study of theology and the classics. Since the death of Mr. Woodbull, the building has not been tenanted, but carefully preserved by the owners of the farm upon which it stands. Thousands of visiters call to see it every year; and such is the anxiety of most of them to carry away some remembrance of it, that the effect is seen in the missiog shingles, weather boards, door latches, &c. At the time of the battle, Mad Anthony Wayne, as he was called, was posted a few rods south of this dwelling. After Lee's shameful retreat and reprimand, while Lafayette was mortified, Washington disappointed, and Morgan deeply chagrined at the ccarse things had taken, Mad Anthony was ordered to advance against the Eritish, and encountered them hand to hand. He moved against the regiment under the command of Col. Monkton. The combistants met each other by the side of this dwelling; and deadly was the onset. Wayne, anxious to retrieve the chances of the day, ordered his men, when they came up, to "yick the efficers;" and the first volley from the Amszisan marksmen brought Col. Monkton, and nearly every one in command, to the ground. The spot is still pointed out to which Col. Monkton was carried while in the agonies of death—an old barn, a few yards from the parsonage, where in a few minutes after he was struck, he expired. This old building was the centre of attraction on Phursday. Its venerable and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Wm. I. Sutphen, willingly related over and ever again, for the thousandth time, its history, to the numberless visiters who througed it; and each one who entered it instinctively, upon crossing its threshold, removed his hat, feeling that he was treasing within walls made sacred by the memorles of the past.

Not far distant stands, upon the American ground, and is still preserved, the old meeting house in which first, Tenant, and then Woodbull after him, officiated; n

COL. MONKTON : KILLED 28DI JUNE.

THE SOLDIERS UPON THE BATTLE GROUND.

The scene upon the battle ground on Wednesday was imposing and patriotic, commingled with enough that was in the ground amenated to get the entire commentation. The entire commentation are round amenated to get less than fifteen thousand people, men, women and children, from all parts of the State of New Jersey, and from Philadelphia and New York. About three thousand soldiers were present, consisting of the following companies:

The Independent Continentals, Capt. Pearce, and Company C, of the American Rifles, Capt. Hagadorn, from New York.

Jersey Continentals, Capt. Follard; Montgomery Guarda, Capt. Farrell; and Moagher Republican Guards, Capt. Hopper, from Jersey City.

Washington Volunteers, Capt. Spear, and Grenville Guards, Capt. Thelet, from Bergen.

National Guards, Capt. Tuthill, and Hoboken Rifles, from Heboken.

Lafayette Guards, Capt. Halsey, from Newark.

Two companies of the 14th Regiment, under Col. J. C. Smith, from Brooklyn.

Kearney Guards, Capt. North, from Amboy.

Kearney Guards, Capt. North, from Amboy.

A company specially organized in Freehold, to carry the old maskets used by Lafayette's troops, and presented by him to the State; and other companies whose names we did not learn.

The "sham fight" was looked forward to as the great feature of the celebration.

It was arranged that Brigader General E. R. V. Wright should represent General Washington, by taking command of the American forces on the occasion, and General Lee, and Major Napton, of Trenton, would personate Col. Monkton. Col. Yard was to personate the troops adjutant General Hamilton would act the part of General Lee, and Major Napton, of Trenton, would personate Col. Monkton. Col. Yard was to personate at this time granged for the General Energy the side of which Washington planted the American at and the Commencement of the fight. The stars and stripes by the side of which Washington planted the American at and the Col. Yard was to personate at this time with the intention of bringing it

which cooled the atmosphere, much to the satisfaction of all

Private dwellings were thrown open to visiters, and well spread tables prepared for the seldiers and invited guests. Wm. Lloyd, a resident of the lown, entertained a whole company at his house, in the afternoon. We are much obligated to Thomas P., Dr. J. B and A. R. Throckmerton, and slos to Dr. Vought, for their especial kindness and hospitality during the day.

A sad accident occurred to mar the day's festivities. While the artillery were firing a salute to the Governor, one of the guns, attended by Capt. Halsey's company, (Lafayette Guards, of Newark.) vent off as Abraham toles was ramming home the charge, the mar attending the touch hole having incautiously allowed the air to get in. His left hand was very much shattered, and had to enaputated. James S. Johnson, arother man, was burned about the face and arms by the powder. They were conveyed to Mr. Herbert's house, where there were also three members of the Continentals, who had been substruck. Every attention was paid them, and when leaving, we had the satisfaction of hearing that all were doing well. A boy, named Peter Vigoe, attending Adkin's Band, was baily sanatruck, also the following members of independent Continentals of this city—william A. Young, Miohael Merks, Thomas White and William F. Elack, all so badly, that it was found necessary to leave them at Freshold. On Wednesday night Isaac L. Davis and George Taylor were also sisk from the effects of the sun, but resovered sufficiently to come home with their company. About fifty others were more or less injured during the day, whate names we could not learn. All the sickly men were windley attended to by the inhabitants of the plage. In the evening most of the soldiers returned to the various homes, leaving Monmouth a in to quiestness, and its inhabitants long to remain our the events of the day.

The primary elections for delegates from this city to the National Democratic Convention, to be holden at Syracuse on the 12th July, were commenced on Wednesday evening. The delegates are all of the strongest kind of adaptaptines. Below we give the result, as far as the elections have progressed:-

eltetions have progressed.—

DELEGATES TO NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.
FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
First Ward—David Newman, John H. Williams, Josiah W. Brown, James McKeon, James Shields. Second Ward—John Y. Savage, Myers C. Levy, Michael Second Ward—John Y. Savage, Myers C. Levy, Michael Ryan, John Dennelly, Waiter Joyce.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Third Ward—James English, G. De Witt Clinton, Peter B. Watts, Wm. F. McGraw, Chris. B. Woodruff. Sixth Ward—James McGowan, Charles Neary, Michael C. Donoho, James Glass, Waiter Roche.
TENTH DISTRICT.

Twenty-second Ward—Henry Hughes, John Schroder, Michael Connelly, Edward Egbert, Patrick Murphy.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Samuel Radcliff, Francis O'Nell, William Dall, S. V. Conkright, Henry Tietgen. Twentieth Ward—James P. Dunn, John W. Boyce, Isaac Cockefair, Wm. Jeyce, Thomas Munday.

Sixtements District.
Twenty-eighth Ward—U. D. French, C. G. Gunther, W. D. I arsons, Wm. Blake, Wm. Pearsall.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Delegates Chosen.

Delegates Chosen.

Alternates.

4. 4—James G. Smith. James Hayes.

5. 4—John Y Savage, Jun. Robert C. McIntyrs.

7. 4—John Mack. James L. Van Wart.

8. 10—John Harrison Henry McChlinm.

9. 11—Robert Earl. Henry McChlinm.

1. 12—John Dimon. Jehn Tilley. William Jeeling.

1. 16—William N. McIntire John Charles C. James W. Wald.

We have no returns for.

We have no returns from the First, Second, Sixts
Tenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth districts, and election notice, on the first day of July, at eight o'clock P. M. — First Assembly district at No 46 Gold atreet. Second Assembly district at Ivy Green, No. 72 Eins street.

Capt. Haxter and Dr. Johnson, two notorious counts feiters, were recently convicted in Portage county, Oh, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years